"Hechts' Greater Stores." "Hechts' Greater Stores."

The intelligent public of the nation's capital

includes the wisest retail buyers in this country. They are keen to detect humbug—quick to encourage worthy enterprise. Stores may thrive on doubtful prices, derelict goods and dubious methods, but no great business will grow in this city with-

out the favorable verdict of the people.

The career of this business has been co-operative. We have shown the public the possibilities of retailing. The public has rewarded us with the appreciation that makes success.

Men's \$4 flannel pants for \$3.

The great demand for men's white and striped white flannel pants for hot weather wear and the opportunity to buy several dozen pairs of one of the best makers much under regular price is responsible for the offering we make tomorrow of the identical quality of white and striped white pants which sell for \$4 pair for \$3.

\$7 to \$10 golf and bike suits, \$4.50.

Hundreds of men's plaid and check all-wool bicycle and golf suits which formerly sold up to \$10 will be offered for sale tomorrow at \$4.50 a suit. The assortment of patterns is splendid, and there are all sizes in the lot. The selling should be fast, for the values

Men's \$3.50 crash suits, \$1.95.

Undoubtedly this is the greatest sale of men's linen crash suits ever inaugurated. It is great because the season has barely gotten under way, and because the suits themselves are models of perfection in hot weather suit making. They fit because they are made to fit-made with care-finished with exactness that makes such clothing stylish. The crash has been shrunk—the hems are wide. \$1.95 instead of \$3.50 simply because we bought hundreds of them

2 sales of men's straw hats.

Just what you are looking for. We are glad we bought, even though we had to take thousands, and now we wish the quantity was twice the size.

We have made two immense lots.

49 cents

for men's soft and stiff straw hats which are worth \$1.

98 cents

for men's soft and stiff straw hats which are worth \$1.50 and

Men's shirts=saving of one-third.

Through the assignment of Clinton H. Smith, one of New York's leading shirtmakers, and the consequent offering of his stock for sale, which we secured, we are enabled to offer men's summer shirts-the best-made and most desirable garments to be had-at a saving of a third and one-half.

Men's 75c. to \$1 shirts, 49c.

Neglige shirts, with detached cuffs and collars and attached cuffs-in fast colors.

Corded silk bosom shirts, with pearl buttons, linen collar and cuff bands; elegant patterns.

Fancy silk bosom shirts, with Lonsdale cambric bodies, pearl buttons, linen collar and cuff bands, in colors and plain white.

The choice in this lot is unlimited. You cannot help finding just what you want, because the variety is immense. They all are the very best made shirts to be had-and are not seconds, or undesirable styles, but the most-wanted patterns.

Men's silk bosom shirts, 98c.

Those handsome corded taffeta silk bosom shirts, in plain white and colored patterns, which do not weigh over 6 ounces, and which you cannot equal elsewhere for less than \$1.50-are offered you for 98 cents. In the colored shirts the greatest variety is offered and every pattern is exclusively stylish.

Special sale children's shoes.

Children's tan kid lace shoes, with very durable soles, in sizes 81 to 11—such as sell for \$1—for...... 59c.

Misses' tan lace shoes, in sizes 111 to 2, with most stylish shaped

Children's dongola, patent leather and white strap slippers, with hand-turned soles and sole-leather counters, in sizes 6 to 2-such as

Boys' and vouths' tan lace shoes, excellent for hard wear, in sizes 21 to 51 and 11 to 2-such as sell for \$1.50-will be sold for .98c.

Special sale of men's shoes.

Men's white canvas lace shoes, in all sizes—such as are sold about town for \$1.50—will be sold for......98c.

Men's tan and black Oxfords-such as sell for \$2-will be sold

tomorrow for......\$1.29 Men's patent-leather Oxfords, on the newest shapes-which sell

for \$2.50 usually-for.....\$1.79 Lot of men's Russia calf hand-sewed lace shoes, in three styles of

toes-such as sell for \$3-to go tomorrow for \$1.49

500 ladies' shirt waists, 25c.

Five hundred of the new season's garments-of percale and of batiste, in elegant patterns. You can see the same garments selling elsewhere for 69c. There are no better fitting waists made than these -no matter what you pay-or more stylish in effect.

Hundreds \$1.25 to \$1.69 waists, 79c.

Greatest shirt waist sale of our career; the handsomest lawns, percales, ginghams, madras, zephyrs and dimities-the most exclusively stylish waists of the season—and the most desirable patterns—garments which you will find selling elsewhere for no less than \$1.25, and many of them for \$1.69—will be sold for 79 cents.

Ladies' white Indian linon waists; most of them with Swiss embroidery inserting; well made, perfect-fitting waists, such as sell for \$1.75 elsewhere—for 98c.

\$1.25 to \$3 Wrappers, 69c.

As the immense selling every day thins out the variety we add more from the stock rooms. There were 10,800 garments in the lot we bought, and despite the enormous selling such a quantity could not be sold in this time. So many ladies come here expecting to find half-burnt-up wrappers, and they are indeed agreeably surprised to find such really little-hurt garments selling for so little. Michael Cooper did not make up cheap wrappers; his was the highest grade—and his reputation extends from Maine to Texas. These which we offer now were incomplete when the fire occurred and they received a wetting. Afterward they were made up and we got them to sell for 69 cents. They consist of the finest lawns, dimities, percales, batistes, &c., some most elaborately trimmed with lace and ruffles and embroidery; all are the newest cut and are made up just as well as though they had been perfect.

\$6 to \$8 washable skirts, \$3.98.

The choice of an immense rackful of ladies' washable skirts, consisting of narrow and heavy welt piques, some trimmed with three rows of embroidery; some trimmed with inserting, and some with applique braid; they are an odd lot-one or two of a kind, but the most desirably stylish garments of the season, which are being sold elsewhere for \$5 and \$7.50. Choice of them for \$3.98.

Linen crash skirts, of a splendid quality and well made and full with wide he ms; will wash perfectly, for...... 20c.

White duck skirts, trimmed with 3 rows of blue duck, and white pique skirts, trimmed with inserting. 98c.

Linen crash skirts, trimmed with three rows of blue duck, also white duck, to go 40c.

Exceptional reductions in millinery. Our whole aim now is to reduce the stock, and you can see how

anxious we are to do it from the immensity of the reductions in

Rough riders, \$1.69, that were originally \$2.98; choice of satin mackinaw and Japanese straws; choice of silk or muli scarf and knot with quill-exceedingly stylish and great values because of the reduction.

Trimmed sailors, 98c. -in split braids, fine English Milan with double brims, in white and navy; they have been \$1.98; they are reduced to 98c, to close them out quickly.

Untrimmed hats cut. Two lots have been made of the ladies' untrimmed nats and they include the most desirable shapes in rough and fancy straws.

12 cents 7 cents for those which sold from \$1.37 to \$2.49. 25c.to 49c. flowers, 12½c Sprays of foliage, roses in all colors, for-get-me-nots and cornflowers, &c., which sold for 25c. to 49c., for 12½c.—choice of an immense tableful.

Wreaths of blossoms and grasses for trimmed children's bats, which sold for 39c., will be closed out at 7c.

Bunches of silk buttercups, cowslips in all colors, foliage, long sirays of leaves, clusters of berries, wreaths of wild flowers, roses, daisies, comflowers, &c., for 21c. A tableful of our finest imported flowers, consisting of large open roses, poppies, pansies and bunches of poppies, pansies, the state, dailes, lilles, &c., which sold for 87c. to \$1.98, will be sold for 69c.

Chiffon, moussefine and liberty silk, in all colors, which formerly sold for \$1, to go for 39e.

Beautiful maline, in all colors, which sold for 33c. yard, will be closed out at 11c.

\$7.50 to \$15 washable suits, \$3.98.

Ladies' washable suits, \$3.98, and the greatest values you have ever beheld—pure linen suits trimmed with white and colored linen, linen crash suits, coverts in different colors, plain white piques, navy blue piques-an immense variety, none of which are worth less than \$7.50 and most of which are worth \$15. You are offered the choice of these for \$3.98.

Men's 75c. shirts and drawers, 39c.

The sale of men's furnishings is scarcely over before we secure hundreds of men's undergarments of plain blue, light blue stripe and fancy mixed balbriggan; finished with pearl buttons; fronts with ribbed silk and French necks in the shirts to sell for 39c. There isn't an exclusive men's furnishing store in town which sells this underwear for less than 75c. garment or \$1.50 suit. It is really the bestmade and best-fitting underwear to be had, and for that reason and because it is usually sold at 75c. garment, at 39c. it is immense value.

Boys' \$5 blue serge suits, \$2.98. This is the most remarkable offering Hechts' have ever made in

boys' clothing. Blue serge suits for boys 7 to 16 years, which are the best suits possible to buy for \$5, at \$2.98. There have been offerings of boys' serge suits at \$2.98, but they were suits which you can buy everywhere for \$3 and \$3.25 any day of the week. These suits at \$2.98 are \$5 suits—sold for \$5 by every clothier. The color is fast; they are made up elegantly—lined and reinforced perfectly.

Hecht & Company,

sheet.

You know that the list price of this popular "coon" song is 50c., and that it sold about town for 25c. and no less until we cut the price to 25c. Tomotrow we shall sell it for 16c. cept, and we ought to sell thousands of copies, as popular as it is, and with this saving.

"Whistling Rufus," 16c.

10c. music for 31/2c. In addition to the above extraordinary offering, we shall sell hundreds of new copies of 102. Music for 3½c, copy, and the lot embraces hundreds of most desirable songs and instrumental pieces.

Ribbons==1,000's of pieces.

Literally, a trade sale. Two great manufacturers united their surplus stocks to produce this vast assembly of ribbons. It is really the best offering we have ever made, for it concerns thousands of pieces of the most desirable ribbons, and the prices which we ask are scarcely half. By it we shall show all Washington the possibilities of ribbon selling and also the abilities of this store.

1,000 yards shirred ribbons, 5c.

-fancy and plain, whichever you wish to choose. There are a thousand yards of it, and you have never before seen this quality selling for less than 10 cents a yard.

25c. all-silk taffeta ribbons, 121/2c. An immense table full of those handsome all-silk taffeta rib-

bons, in every shade which is wanted, and which are from five to 6 inches wide, and which you cannot buy elsewhere for less than 25c. yard-will go for 121c. yard.

1,000 yards 39c. ribbon, 19c.

-5 and 6 inches wide and the best all-silk taffetas, in plain, fancy and moires. This is the ribbon which sells for 39c. yard everywhere-and you get it for 19c. yard tomorrow.

50c. and 75c. taffeta ribbon, 25c. yd.

This lot consists of the very handsomest plain, fancy and moire ribbons, both the domestic and imported sorts, in every color and every shade and combination which fashion says is correct. You shall have it for 25c. yard instead of 5oc. and 75c.

69 dozen pairs \$1 kid gloves, 49c.

One of the most remarkable kid glove offerings we have ever made. The choice of hundreds of pairs of ladies' black and colored kid gloves, in two-clasp and hook styles-such as sell for a dollar a pair regularly-will be sold tomorrow for 49c. pair. An offering such as this is exemplifies more clearly than ever the ability of this store to buy merchandise in open market for less than any other store in

Misses' lisle thread hose, 12 /2c.

A hundred dozen pairs misses' lisle thread hose, in sizes 5 to 91-which are in the regular stocks of a half dozen or more big stores in town at 25c. pair-will be offered you tomorrow for 121c. pairand, considering that the saving is just half, you are getting more value than you ever got before.

Ladies' 39c. lisle hose, 25c.

In addition to the above great offering of misses' hose at 121c. pair, we shall also put on sale seventy-five dozen pairs of ladies' brilliant black lisle thread drop-stitch hose, in all sizes, at 25c. pair. You cannot buy these imported hose elsewhere under 39c.-depend on

Savings for mothers of boys.

Knee pants, 9½c.
Boys' washable Galatea cloth knee
pants—all sizes—well made and just
the thing for summer—for 9½c.

Child's straw hats, sailors and sacht shapes, with ribbon bands and streamers on the sailors, for 25c., such as sell for 50c. elsewhere.

Boys' "Brownie" overalls, of bli with suspender straps, strongly made, usu-ally sold for 29c., for 19c.

Boys' double-breasted linen crash suits, in sizes 7 to 16 years, instead of \$1.75, for 98c

Shirt waists, 91/2c.

Boys' shirt waists—of Merrimac percale, plented—choice of dozens of patterns for 91/2c.

All-wool knee pants, of durable cheviots; well-made garments which will give honest wear; usually sold for 50c., for 29c. Boys' blue flannel suits, trimmed with white and red soutache braid, such as sell for 98c. clsewhere, for 49c.

Boys' wash suits; 2 tablefuls of boys' washable Galatea cloth and linea crash suits, with large sailor collars; elegantly trim.ned with braid, which sell for 98c. and \$1.25 elsewhere, for 49c.

Two lots silk waists less than usual Beautiful black India silk waists, which are so very desirable for hot weather, be-

rier to the cool air—newest in effect--which are sold else-

Handsome and exceedingly stylish corded taffeta silk weists-pink, blue, cerise stripes on white grounds, as well as all whitevery desirable for summer wear, and which sell for no less than \$5.00 elsewhere - tomorrow \$3.98

\$1.98 gloria umbrellas at 98c.

26-inch Gloria silk umbrellas, which we guarantee for a year, and which at 98c. are bought at a saving of a dollar. The choice of handles is wellnigh unlimited and includes the very desirable silvertrimmed sort. They have never before been sold for less than \$1.98 -such umbrellas as these are.

Toilet Goods.

Fine German cologne, 4c, bottle; large whisk brooms, 9c, 15c, face powder, 5c, box, Large bottles witch hazel, 9c, bottle.

50c. hair brushes, fine bristle, 25c.; large rolls tollet paper, 33cc. roll; hot-water bottles-1-quart, 39c.; 2-quart, 49c. 10c. hand scrubs, 5c.

Description of the Souvenir Author ized by Congress.

inscription "The gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron under the command of Commodore George Dewey." Cut into the outer edge are the words "Frank H. Covington, apprentice, first class." The reverse of the medal is truly a work of art. American eagle. To the rigit of laurel, as exemplifying per left is the hilt of a bared st bolical of war. The medal is handsome dun-colored case.

In large raised letters is the inscription "In Memory of the Victory of Manila Bay, 1898," and at the bottom "U. S. S. Boston." In the center is the half-stripped figure of a sailor, whose splendidly muscular form is typical of the magnificent development of the average American tar of the present. The figure is naked to the waist, with a handkerchief tied around the head in true fighting style. The figure is seated on a gun, holding across the lap a flag and staff. The foot rests gracefully upon a rope beneath the gun, as if forming a half

support for the man's weight.

The medallion is held by a bronze crosspin, upon the center of whose face is an American eagle. To the right is a wreath of laurel, as exemplifying peace, and to the left is the hilt of a bared sword, as sym-bolical of war. The medal is inclosed in a

RECIPROCITY WITH PORTUGAL. Mutual Reduction of Duties on Cer-

In the course of recent reciprocity negotiations an arrangement was made between the United States and Portugal for a mutual reduction of duties on certain articles. Until the agreement is ratified in due form by the two governments, however, the terms will not be made public. It is understood that the arrangement is similar to the reciprocity arrangement made with France about a year ago, under section 3 of the Dingley reciprocity law, authorizing a reduction of duties on argois or wine lees, brandies, champagne, still wines, vermuth, paintings, water colors, pastels and statuary. tween the United States and Portugal for

Medico-Legal Society Appoints an Inquiry Committee.

cussed From Both Sides at the Meeting.

From the New York Tribune of Yesterday. At its June meeting the Medico-Legal So clety authorized its president to appoint a committee to investigate the methods of Christian Science healers and to determine

The proceedings were opened with the reading of a paper by ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger. He began by referring to the faith, and belonged altogether to the domain of theology. It had not been recognized by the state or any learned faculty. Should those people who professed to cure diseases be allowed to practice without au-

TO STOP FAITH HEALERS when Christian Science, if it was inimical to the good of society, attempted to assert itself the law would throttle it.

they could do some good.

Judge Fidele Pletia of Cuba said that

Charles H. Shepard, the Count and Countess Di Moise, Mrs. Albert Bach, Mrs. G. Menken, Clark Bell and Dr. W. S. Watson. Return of Assistant Secretary Allen Assistant Secretary Allen has returned to Washington from Massachusetts and is

acting as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Long.

Appointed to Embassy at London. Choate, has been appointed third assistant secretary of the United States embassy at London, to succeed Spencer Eddy, transferred to Paris as second assistant secre-

Chemnitz, has written at length to the State Department regarding American shoes in Germany. He incloses the following translation of a German article on the subject: "According to official publications in

America, it appears that the exports of American shoes to Germany are increasing.

a pair.
"I bought for my boy the other day a "I bought for my boy the other day a pair of brown or tan leather shoes of German make. The little fellow walked in them from the kindergarten home, less than a quarter of a mile, in a shower; when he got home his feet were wet, because the water had gone through sole and upper. When I remonstrated with the merchant for selling me such shoes, he said, "They were intended only for fair weather."

"If imitation is the sincerest flattery, American shoe manufacturers should be satisfied, for their forms, styles, etc., are being imitated here; how successfully I cannot say.

cannot say.

"There is a good market here for American shoes. Just how it should be worked must be left to merchants themselves. All must be left to merchants themselves. All that consuls can do is to point out the possibilities of creating one. If every city of the empire had one or more stores offering good, solid, sensible American shoes at practically the same prices for which they are sold at home, I am sure thousands would sell where now only dozens are sold. Nor is the exploitation of this market the only thing to be considered. If our manufacturers can sell here, they can sell in marketz hitherto held by the Germans. The great gain is not a market here, for markets hitherto held by the Germans. The great gain is not a market here, for, after all, so successfully do Germans imitate that this market cannot be held long against the efforts that will be made to dislodge us. The advantage will be in winning markets in South America, the east, South Africa and Australia, and in maintaining a practical monopoly of the maintaining a practical monopoly of the market at home.

"Care must be taken to send only the

market at home.

"Care must be taken to send only the very best goods that can be sold at the prices that prevail here. These run from 75 cents to \$6 for good shoes. In no country on earth is so much done to induce people to patronize home products as in this empire; but commerce in shoes, as in all things else, is outside of patriotism, and articles like the one quoted will be powerless against any well-formed and well-conducted effort to give better shoes for less money to the German people than they now receive. The thing to do, it seems to me, is for American manufacturers to pool their issues and send experts to examine this market. Another excellent idea would be to exhibit at Paris next year as extensively as possible. It may not be out of place to say that there is a field here for certain American leathers—sole leather in particular. Nothing in the sole line made in this country, as far as I can see, is as tough and durable as ours."

More Troops for South Africa. The London Dally Mail says the imperial government has practically decided upon a gradual reinforcement of the British troops in Southe Africa up to a total increase of 40,000 med.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA

Suicide of Man Supposed to Have Been Resident of Georgia.

Body Found Near Franconia Station Pupils' Annual Recital-Gen-

eral and Personal News,

Evening Star Bureau, No. 727 King Street, Bell Telephone No. 106, ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 23, 1899.

The people of Franconia, a small station about eight miles below this city on the Pennsylvania railroad, were startled yesterday by the discovery of the dead body of a well-dressed man lying close to the railroad track some distance below the station. A crowd shortly gathered in which was Dr. Moore of Franconia, who made an examination of the body. There were two ugly slashes across the throat and a small penknife found nearby explained the trag-

From papers found on the dead man's erson it is inferred that his name was Walker and that he was from Georgia. Coroner Triplett summoned a jury, and a verdict of suicide from temporary insanity was rendered. By order of the coroner the

remains were interred in the evening close to the spot where they were found.

The man was seen wandering about near Franconia Wednesday night. He carried a small value containing clothing and some chemicais. Several letters were found on his person which showed they be a several which are the several which several letters were found. on his person which showed that he had recently been in Baltimore and Washington, and also that he had a brother in Georgia, but the name and residence of the latter were not indicated. He was apparently about thirty years of age.

Second Annual Musicale. The Opera House was crowded to the doors last night with an appreciative audi-

ence upon the occasion of the second an-nual piano recital by the pupils of Mr. William H. Starnell. An attractive program was presented, many numbers receiving

was presented, many numbers receiving encores and each enthusiastic applause.

The program was as follows: Instrumental duet, "Witches' Flight," Misses Pearl Chase and Florence Oehlert; solo, "Merry Bells," Clarence Morgan; instrumental duet, "Charlotte Waitzes," Miss Gracie Harrison and William Starnell; vocal solo, "From the Desert I Come to Thee," Miss Bettie Pollard; instrumental duet, "Mutual Friends," Misses Nellie and Jessie Besselievre; instrumental solo, "Sweet Memories," Miss Etta Jackson; instrumental duet, "Visions of Rest," Miss Edna Bruin and William Starnell; vocal solo, "Parla," Miss Mai Greenwell; instrumental duet, "Clayton's Grand March," Miss Ruth Curtin and Mr. Starnell; instrumental duet, "The Charlton," Misses Helen Leef and Myrtle Goods; instrumental solo, "In Twilight," Miss Neilie Besselievre; instrumental duet, "March de Pompier," Miss Evelyn Lloyd and Mr. Starnell; instrumental solo, "The Palms," Miss Pearl Chase; instrumental duet, "Papa's Waltz," Zeh, Goldsmith and Wm. Starnell; instrumental solo, "Gipsy Love Song," Mr. Walter, Birch; violin obligato, Prof. Yundt; instrumental solo, "Marie," Miss Florence Oehlert; instrumental duet, "Call Me Back," schottische, Lemuel Windsor and Wm. Starnell.

The accompanists were Miss Wingate and Starnell.

The accompanists were Miss Wingate and Mr. Archibald Olmstead. Fined for Engaging in Row.

W. B. Grout was arraigned before Mayor Simpson in the police court this morning charged with disorderly conduct on the street and attempting to assault several parties with a pistol.

The evidence showed that quite a disturbance had originated on the old fair grounds. ance had originated on the old fair grounds, yesterday, in which Grout, acting special officer for a flying-horse concern, was a preminent figure. The row extended to King street, where knock downs occurred and pistols were flourished. A line of \$20 was imposed.

The charge against J. T. Beckham, jr., of unlawfully entering Chester Scott's store on King street was dismissed.

General Matters. At a meeting of the Alexandria Washasonic Lodge, No. 22, h night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Benj M. Aitcheson, worshipful master; A. H. Ochlert, senior warden; J. Fred. Birrell, junior warden; Thomas L. Robinson, treasurer; J. S. Douglass, secretary; Wallace Fawcett, S. D.; Robert W. Arnold, J. D.; S. F. Dishman and H. F. Charles, stewards, and W. A.

Moore, tiler.

James E. Waters and Frank Williams, James E. Waters and Frank Williams, both colored, were brought to this city yesterday afternoon from Leesburg by Deputy United States Marshal Glover of this city, and were given a hearing before United States Commissioner Fowler on the charge of robbing the post office at Wheatland, Va. The prisoners were held to await the action of the grand jury.

United States Marshal Morgan Treat was in this city vesterday evening arranging

in this city yesterday evening, arranging for the impaneling of a jury to sit July 5, when several cases will be heard. At present there are five United States prisoners confined in the jail here.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA. Minister Ariaga Discusses Matters in

His Own Country. The Guatemalan minister, Senor Lazo Ariaga, is about to go to Guatemala on a two months' leave. He says, concerning the report that the Guatemalan government was apprehensive of a filibustering expedition from Cuba, that this probably grew out of a movement some months ago. At that time a party of adventurous fellows was organized in Kansas City with a view of joining Gen. Velasquez, formerly of Honduras, in a supposed movement against Guatemala. The information reaching Guatemala authorities was that the Kansas City party was fully uniformed and equipped, and had a definite purpose inimical to Guatemala. The matter was therefore brought to the attention of the State Department here and active stems reserved. partment here, and active steps were taken to apprehend the party. This led to the disbandment of the party at New Orleans. It is thought that some of the members of the party drifted to Cuba, where their or-iginal purpose may have been renewed. As to this, however, Mr. Lazo has not been advised by his government, as Guatemala was apparently assured by the first break-

Earrios has excited a good deal of comments in Latin-American circles, as the name of Barrios is identified with the most stirring events in Central America.

Antenio Barrios is the son of the first president of Guatemala. He is an able and educated man; a West Pointer, having been admitted to the United States Military Academy by a special act of Congress, while his father was president of Guatemala. Recently he has been in the cabiner mala. Recently he has been in the cabinet of President Cabrera, the present ruler of Guatemala. No explanation for his leaving the ministry has been made public, and the ministry has been made public, and there have been numerous rumors that its was the result of differences with President Cabrera. The Guatemalan officials have taken no cognizance of his presence in this country, and they credit him with entire good faith in coming here, and there is no suggestion of sinister motives. It is felt, however, by Guatemalan officials that his presence may have stimulated some of the

ing up of the party that no serious move-ment was to be apprehended. The arrival in San Francisco of Antonio

however, by Guatemalan officials that his-presence may have stimulated some of the, reports in circulation as to the unstability, of affairs in Guatemala.

The recently published statement that Guatemala had made an offer to the United-States to purchase the arms surrendered-by the Cuban soldiers is officially denied.

The Guatemalan army is equipped with the most modern guns, so that there is no need for the worn-out arms of the Cubans.

SILVER REPUBLICANS DISBAND.

Party in Iowa Cannot Get on the Of-ficial Ballot. Chairman C. S. Wilson of the state central committee of the silver republican party of Iowa says the party will give up

"We cannot keep up an organization successfully so long as we cannot place a ticket on the ballot," he said, "and the new ballot law prevents this. Most of our members will go into the democratic party, and our state committee has decided to hold no convention this year. The populists have called a state convention, but I do not know whether they will place a ticket in the field or go in with the democrata."

THE MANILA MEDAL.

The medal authorized by Congress for each officer and member of the crews of the ships of the United States that took part in the famous battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, is of a light bronze color, bearing on its face a raised bust of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by the

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION. Italians, Poles and Slovaks Coming in

At the immigration bureau it is said that

immigration is increasing every month. In the month of June last year only 17,000 altens came to this country, while the returns for the present month will show at least 30,000. May, which is always a large immigration month, showed this year an increase of 20,000 over a year ago. The peoples that are now coming into this country are very different from a few decades ago. German and Irish immigration, which then predominated, is now comparatively small, while the Italians, Poles and Slovaks are coming in in large numbers. At the port of New York alone in the month of May 13,000 Italians arrived, of whom 10,000 were males. The Poles numbered 5,000, the Irish 5,500, the Germans 3,000, the Scandinavians 2,500 and the Bovaks 2,000. The immigrants from Eu-

rope in this month of May at that port divide along religious lines as follows: 6,428 Protestants, 31,360 Roman Catholics, 925 Greek Catholics, 3,163 Israelites, 5 Mo-hammedans and 9 who were classed as mis-

tain Articles.

"Chdistian Science and the Law" Dis-

as to the necessity of a law to put a stop to

death of Harold Frederic, who, he said, was credibly reported to have been a victim of Christian Science, a new school of practice, which, Mr. Ellinger said, "seemed to be in closer alliance with the vocation of the undertaker than that of the ordinary pupil/ of Aesculapius." Christian Science. he continued, was justified only in so far as it applies to matters of doctrine and thority? They did not claim to possess the knowledge required by medical faculties, and threw ridicule upon the practice of medicine. Whether they effected a cure or not, the fee was collected in advance, and they declared that such payment in advance was indispensable as confirming the faith of the patient in the power of the

faith of the patient in the power of the healers.

"The law makes it the sworn duty of the physician," Mr. Ellinger said, "to bring to the notice of the sanitary authorities all cases of a contagious or infectious character. Is it not the duty of the state to interfere to safeguard the health of those people who have no faith in the power of Christian Science? No person has the right to expose the health and life of other people by his peculiar belief."

Mr. Ellinger closed by pointing out the growth of the belief in Christian Science, and said there was need of laws which would put an end to what he termed "homicidal freedom, which endangers the lives of innocent children and ignorant dupes."

Howard Ellis, the next speaker, said that

the Christian Scientists are offenders, are criminals—or perhaps to say that they are guilty of misdemeanors would express it. The question is whether physic and faith can be combined in bedienced.

The question is whether physic and faith can be combined in healing, and, so combined, defy the law. Public prosecutors may temporize-they are a temporizing lot—but the law must take cognizance of the Christian Science practices."

A paper by Carol Norton, a Christian Sciencist, was read by Stanley Berger. The paper began by defining Christian Science and giving its history. It was a religious act or system, Mrt. Norton stated. Could that be forbidden by statutory provision? As to the right of christian Science healers to compensation, Mr. Norton contended that that they were as much entitled to it as chergymen and others who do good to their fellow-men.

John C. Lathrop leader of the First Church of Christian Scientists, said that the subject should be looked at from a spiritual point of the First It was the Divine

the subject should be looked at from a spiritual point of Lie R. It was the Divine Mind that did the healing.

"Until you understand the scope of the mind of God," he said, "you will not understand the grandeth and the truth Christian Science has brought that the truth Christian Science has brought to the world. We all thought as you do once, but we have gotten out of the rut of our ignorance."

H. G. Chapin, editor of "The American Lawyer," was of the opinion that it might be a dangerous intringement upon personal liberty for the law to dictate to an individual whom he should employ in case of sickness, though of course, in contagious diseases an authorized medical practitioner should be called in. While the professors of Christian Science Inight go too far in their claims, there might be cases in which they could do some good.

Judge Physical of Cuba said that measures should be taken to suppress any superstition which was hurtful to life and health, and W. A. Simmons, the last speaker, defended the Christian Scientists, and said all they wanted was fair play.

Among those who participated in the dinner which preceded the meeting and who listened to the speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Shepard, the Count and Countries H. Shepard, the Count and Countries H. Shepard, the Countries and Mrs.

Joseph H. Choate, jr., son of Ambassador

MARKET FOR OUR SHOES. A Great Opportunity for American Manufacturers.

J. C. Monaghan, United States consul a

. . The letters of two German business men handling such shoes prove how little German firms care to protect German shoemakers. It looks as if an understand-ing among interested parties should be ar-rived at before Germany is flooded with American shoes. It is recommended that shoemakers' guilds in the large cities make manufacturers and people aware of the ef-forts to introduce American shoes into the empire, and point out the losses to the shoe industry and to the buying public that must grow out of such sales. It would not not be a useful thing to specify the bad qualities of American shoes in the technical qualities of American shoes in the technical daily papers, but to advise the local unions, the manufacturers, merchants, etc., to procure samples of American shoes, show the quality of same by separating the leather from the paper, and examine the soles sewed on in long stitches with binder's twine. The results should then be published in the papers and put before customers. Accordance of the control of the and put before customers. According to the opinion of Germans living in America, the durability of American shoes is at best no more than one-fourth or one-third that of Germany's well-made ones. But the elegance of American shoes, even the low-priced grades (Schleudersorten)—and these, because of their cheapness, are the only ones worth considering in Germany ones were considered in the paper of the pape

the low-priced grades (Schleudersorten)—
and these, because of their cheapness, are
the only ones worth considering in Germany—make them favorites with loafers.
The working people are not satisfied with
them. German-American shoe merchants
in Washington admit that American shoes
are of much poorer quality than the German; but their finish and apparent fineness
make business lively."

Consul Managhan comments as follows:
"What are the facts? Hundreds of Germans who visit the United States 'load up'
with American shoes before they return. A
shoemaker in this city, to whom a pair of
American shoes was given to be mended,
took them apart to study the workmanship, made a last from them, and is now
using them as a model. One of my acquaintances, seeing the superior workmanship, elegance, etc., of some shoes sent me
from the other side, ordered fourteen pairs
for himself, family and friends. Between
American shoes and those made in this empire there is actually no comparison. One
pair of ours will outwear two pairs of German make; at least, that has been my experience. Every effort is being made to
make our shoes unpopular in this market.
Some of these efforts—the foregoing article,
for instance—seem unfair. Our shoes are
notoriously the best offered anywhere for

the price. I have seen shoes bought in Boston for \$3 (12.60 marks) a pair outlast-keeping an elegant appearance all the time—two pairs bought here for 22 marks (\$5.24)